We claim:

1. A process for treating Alheimer's disease, comprising the steps of administering to a human patient an antagonist of a neurotransmitter receptor which indirectly inhibits phosporylation of microtubule-associated protein-2, and thereafter administering to said patient and anticholinesterase agent, wherein: (a) said antagonist of said neurotransmitter binds to a neurotransmitter receptor which phosphorylates said microtubule-associated protein-2 in limbic cells, (b) said antagonist of said neurotransmitter binds to a neurotransmitter receptor which phosphorylates microtuble-associated protein-2 in neocortical cells, and (c) said antagonist binds to said neurotransmitter receptor in said limbic cells at least 1.5 times as much as it binds to said neurotransmitter receptor in said neocortical cells.

2.The process as recited in claim 1, wherein said antagonist binds to said neurotransmitter receptor in said limbic cells at least 2.5 times as much as it binds to said neurotransmitter receptor in said neocortical cells.

3. The process as recited in claim 2, comprising the steps of administering said antagonist to said patient, allowing said antagonist to reach a specified level in said patient's brain, and thereafter administering said anticholinesterase to said patient.

4. The process as recited in claim 3, wherein said specified level of said antagonist is its peak level.

5. The process as recited in claim 4, further comprising the step of determining the concentrations of said antagonist and said anticholiesterase in said patient's brain.

6. The process as recited in claim 5, further comprising the step of administering an additional amount of said antagonist to said patient after said anticholinesterase has been administered to said patient.

7. The process as recited in claim 6, further comprising the step of administering an additional amount of said anticholinesterase to said patient after said additional amount of said antagonist has been administered to said patient.

8. The process as recited in claim 7, wherein said step of determining the concentrations of said antagonist and said anticholinesterase is conducted by a sensor.

9.The process as recited in claim 8, wherein said sensor is an implantable sensor.

10. A device for treating Alheimer's disease, comprising means for administering to a human patient an antagonist of a neurotransmitter receptor which indirectly inhibits phosporylation of microtubule-associated protein-2, and means for thereafter administering to said patient and anticholinesterase agent, wherein: (a) said antagonist of said neurotransmitter binds to a neurotransmitter receptor which phosphorylates said microtubule-associated protein-2 in limbic cells, (b) said antagonist of said neurotransmitter binds to a neurotransmitter receptor which phosphorylates microtuble-associated protein-2 in neocortical cells, and (c) said antagonist binds to said neurotransmitter receptor in said limbic cells at least 1.5 times as much as it binds to said neurotransmitter receptor in said neocortical cells.

11. The device as recited in claim 10, wherein said device is comprised of a time-release capsule.

12. The device as recited in claim 10, wherein said device is comprised of a time-release tablet.

13. The device as recited in claim 10, wherein said device is comprised of a semi-rigid implant.

14. The device as recited in claim 10, wherein said device is comprised of an implanted pump.

15.The device as recited in claim 10, wherein said device is comprised of a sensor for detecting the concentration of said antagonist in a human brain.

16. The device as recited in claim 15, wherein said sensor for detecting the concentration of antagonist in a human brain is an implantable sensor.

17. The device as recited in claim 16, wherein said device is comprised of a sensor for detecting the concentration of said anticholinesterase within a human brain.

18. The device as recited in claim 17, wherein said sensor for detecting the concentration of said anticholiesterase within said human brain is an implantable sensor.

19. The device as recited in claim 10, wherein said device is comprised of an electronically-controlled drug-delivery system.